

ASHYEV, Ye.M., insh.; ZHEBROVSKIY, A.F., insh. (Khar'kov)

Two-cycle diesel engine operating on natural gas. Zhel.
dor.transp. 41 no.12:33-36 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Diesel locomotives)

STRUNGE, B.N., inzh.; ZHEKHOVSKIY, A.F., inzh.

A new 6M100 diesel locomotive engine. Teplovoz. i sud.dvig.
no.3:125-131 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Diesel locomotives) (Diesel engines)

ZHEBROVSKIY, A.K.

Increase of the condensation rate in an electric field in the presence of ions. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.2:21-24 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

ZHEBROVSKIY, A.K.

Increase of the condensation rate in an electric field in the presence of ions. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.2:21-24 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

POLONSKIY, L.D., inzh.; ZHEBROVSKIY, A.S., inzh.

Principal indices of the industrial level of assembly
operations. Mont. i spets. rab. V. stroi. 24 no. 2:29 F '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Trest Yuzhtekhmontazh.
(Construction industry--Production methods)

POPCHENKO, Sergey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; STARITSKIY, Mikhail
Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEBOV, P.D., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., red.; ZHEBROVSKIY, A.N., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Asphalt waterproofing of concrete and reinforced concrete
structures] Asfal'tovye gidroizolyatsii betonnykh i zhelezo-
betonnykh sooruzhenii. Pod red. P.D. Glebova. Moskva, Gos-
energoizdat, 1962. 250 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Waterproofing)

(Asphalt)

PUTYAKOV, Konstantin Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; POLONSKIY,
Lev Davydovich, inzh.; PATRIN, Nikolay Ivanovich, inzh.;
VEDENEYEV, Vasilii Alekseyevich, inzh.; ZHEBROVSKIY,
Aleksandr Stepanovich, inzh.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red.;
SIVITSKIY, K.P., nauchn. red.; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn. red.

[Industrial construction of sugar] Industrial'noe stroi-
tel'stvo sakharnykh zavodov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963.
163 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

KOLEDIN, I.Ye.; STROKOV, I.A.; ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Mechanization and automation of production processes in machine
shops of the Moscow City Economic Council. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform.
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform 17 no.11:81-84 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Mechanization of technological processes of painting parts and units
in the enterprises of the Moscow City Economic Council. Biul. tekhn.
ekon. inform. 18 no.6:59-60 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Introduction of ultrasonic equipment for pipe cleaning at the
Trade Machinery Plant. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.
Inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 18 no.4:56-57 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

KOLEDIN, I.Ye.; STROKOV, I.A.; ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Introducing new technological processes in the enterprises of
the Moscow Economic Council. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.12:53-56 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D., inzh.; KOLEDIN, I.Ye., inzh.; STROKOV, I.A., inzh.

Mechanization of conveying, handling and storing operations in
the enterprises of the Moscow City Economic Council. Mekh. i
avtom.proizv. 19 no.1:9-13 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ZHEBROVSKIY, B.D.

Over-all mechanized storeroom for materials. Mashinostroitel'
no.6:12 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

ZHEBROVSKIY, S. P.

Elektrofil'try. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1950. 256 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. (255)-256.

Electric filters.

DLC: QC661.Z5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

ZHEBROVSKIY, S. P.

Popkov, V. I. defended his Doctor's dissertation in the Power Engineering Institute im Krzhizhānovskiy, USSR, on 25 March 1948, for the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Electric Field of Conductors Exhibiting Corona and the Theory of Power Losses to Bipolar Corona in High Voltage DC Power Transmission".

Official Opponents: Profs. A. A. Vorob'yey and N. A. Kptsov (Doctors of Physicomathematical Sciences); A. M. Zalesskiy and S. P. Zhebrovskiy (Doctors of Technical Sciences).

SO: Elektrichestvo, No. 7, Moscow, August 1953, pp 87-92 (W/29344, 16 Apr 54)

ZHEBROVSKIY, S. P.

Electric filters. Moskva, Gosl energ. izd-vo, 1950. 256 p. (50-39413)

QC661.Z5

ZHEUROVSKIY, S. P.

"Electrical Precipitations," Gosenergoizdat, 256 pp. 1950.

BEL'KIND, L.D.; VENIKOV, V.A.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.; ZHADIN, K.P.;
ZHEBROVSKIY, S.P.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; NEKLYUDOV, B.K.; PAVLENKO, V.A.;
RAZEVIG, D.V.; ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I.; SAFONOV, A.P.; SOKOLOV, N.I.;
SOLDATKINA, L.A.; TAYTS, A.A.; UL'YANOV, S.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;
KHEYSTER, V.V.

Boris Arkad'evich Teleshev; on his 70th birthday and the 45th
anniversary of his engineering and educational work. Elektri-
chestvo no.9:91 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ZHEBROVSKIY, S. P.

OLOPINSKIY, N.P.; TRUSHLEVICH, V.I., doktor, professor, retsenzent; ZHEBROVSKIY, S.P., doktor, professor; retsenzent; MAKARENKO, N.P., redaktor; FAR-
TSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electrical methods of ore concentration] Elektricheskie metody obogoshchenia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 288 p. (MIRA 7:9)
(Ore dressing)

7 2968-66 EMT(d)/EMP(k)/EMP(1)
ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

UR/0105/64/000/009/0091/0091

AUTHOR: Bel'kind, L. D.; Venikov, V. A.; Glazunov, A. A.; Grudinskiy, P. G.;
Zhadin, K. P.; Zhebrovskiy, S. R.; Lapitskiy, V. I.; Neklyudov, B. K.; Pavlenko, V. A.
Razevig, D. V.; Rossiyskiy, G. I.; Safonov, A. P.; Sokolov, N. I.; Soldatkina, L. A.
Tayts, A. A.; Ul'yanov, S. A.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Kheyster, V. A.

TITLE: Professor B. A. Teleshev on this 70th birthday and the 45th anniversary
of his engineering, scientific, and teaching activity

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 9, 1964, 91

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Boris Arkad'yevich Teleshev was seventy years old 12 March 1964.
He graduated from the electromechanical department of the Petrograd Poly-
technic Institute in 1917 and gained the title Electrical Engineer in 1920.
In the Union of Electric Power Stations of the Moskovskiy rayon, Teleshev
was one of the founders of the first dispatcher service of the Moscow
Power System, the chief dispatcher of this system, the manager of the high-
voltage networks of the Moscow Union, the chief engineer in construction of
the Moscow high-voltage network and of the high-voltage networks of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

Moskovskiy rayon and the chief engineer in construction of the Bobrikovsk (now Novomoskovsk) hydroelectric station. In connection with the reorganization of construction in 1931, Teleshev was transferred to Energostroy, first as chief engineer of the Moscow division and then as deputy chief of the design administration of Energostroy (now Teploelektroproyekt). In 1934, Teleshev took the post of assistant director of the Scientific Section of the Power Engineering Institute imeni Krshizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR and worked as the immediate assistant to Academician G. M. Krshizhanovskiy in directing the Institute until 1946. Starting in 1923, he did scientific research work first at the Moscow Institute of Mechanics im. Lomonosov and then at the Institute of National Economy im. Plekhanov. After the founding of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1930, Teleshev transferred to that Institute and worked there until 1940. Here he was Lecturer of the Department of "Central Electric Stations" and a professor in the department. He received his professorship in 1933. He was Dean of the Electric Power Department of the Institute from 1932-1935. In 1940, Teleshev was made director of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology where he remained until 1955. In 1944 he took part in organizing the Power Engineer-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

ing Department of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics in S. Ordzhonikidze. From 1946 to the present, Teleshev has been director of the Department of "Electric Stations and Substations" and there have been two printings of his textbook on a course in "General Electrical Engineering." Teleshev has acted in a consultative capacity in plans for a great number of electrical stations and networks. He participated in the Government Consultation on the Dneper hydroelectric station in V. I. Lenin. He has been an active member of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power Industry for more than 20 years. He was chairman of the Moscow board of the Society from 1944 to 1951. For his service to the Society, he has been made a permanent member. In 1950 he was elected deputy in the Moscow Council of Deputies of the Workers. He has been decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and with medals.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

leh
Card 3/3

ZHEBROVSKIY, T.; NEPOKOICHITSKAYA, I.; YUKHNEVICH, M.

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with para-aminosalicylic acid and streptomycin. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.1: 52-55 Jan-Feb 52. (CLML 21:5)

1. Of the Clinic of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of Gdansk Medical Academy (Head of Clinic—Prof. M. Telyatytskiy) and of the Student Sanatorium in Zakopane (Director—M. Yasinskiy), Poland.

NEPOKOYCHITSKAYA, I.; ZHEBROVSKIY, T.; YUKNEVICH, M.

Streptomycin - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Streptomycin, 1.; Streptomycin, 1.; Streptomycin, 1.

Streptomycin - Therapeutic Use.

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.
2

ZHEBROVSKIY, T.; NEPOYCHITSKAYA, I.; YUKNEVICH, M.

Paramino-salicylic Acid - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin., Probl. tub., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

STREPTOMYCIN, II; NITROFURANTOIN, II; ...

Tuberculosis

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZHEBRONIK, T.; NERKOVICH, T.; YEREMICH, N.

Paramino-salicylic Acid - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin., Probl. tub., No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.
2

Paramino-salicylic Acid - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin., Probl. tub., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Streptomycin - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress

May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Tuberculosis

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

2 Zhechev

BULGARIA / Cultivated Plants.

L-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22704

Author : Gruev, Zhechev

Inst : Not given

Title : Planting of Rice in the Karaboaz Lowland

Orig Pub : Kooperat. zemledelie, 1956, 11, No 3, 18-19

Abstract : Late planting of rice is practiced in the Karaboaz lowlands in contrast to other districts. In cross-wide method of planting 39 centners/hectare were obtained, while with the usual methods of planting 33 centners/hectare were harvested. When excessively irrigated (layer of water about 40-50 cm) during the planting period and subsequently, the major portion of the sprouts perish. Inves-

Card : 1/2

BULGARIA / Cultivated Plants.

L-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22704

Author : Gruev, Zhechev

Abstract : Investigations showed that the young rice does not need large quantities of water, but it is necessary to irrigate it regularly each day for 1-2 hours. To combat especially dangerous swampy weeds -- reeds and cane-weeding in the water is successfully applied.

Card : 2/2

ZHEBRO, T.F., kand.med.nauk (Krakow)

~~"Tadeusz Browicz; his life and work in science"~~ by Michal Hanecki.
Arkh.pat. 20 no.9:85-86 8'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(BROWICZ, TADEUSZ, 1847-1929)

ZHEBRO, T.F., kand.med.nauk

"Cytodiagnosis of cancer" [in Polish] by M.Kawecka. Arkh.pat.
20 no.10:89-90 '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(CANCER)
(KAWECKA, M.)

ACC NR: AP6034039

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0396/66/010/005/0058/0059

AUTHOR: Zhebrovskaya, N. Ye.; Tsybulyak, G. N.

ORG: Department of Physiology /Head-Doctor of Medical Sciences L. V. Donskaya/ Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the Leningrad Sanitary Hygienic Medical Institute (Otdel fiziologii Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Chair of Military Field Surgery /Chief-Professor A. N. Berkutov/ Military Medical Order of Lenin Academy im. S. M. Kirov (Kafedra voyenno-polevoy khirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii)

TITLE: Cholinesterase activity and its localization in the spinal cord of rabbits in experimental tetanus

SOURCE: Patologicheskaya fiziologiya i eksperimental'naya terapiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1966, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: tetanus, CNS activity, cholinesterase activity, *brain tissue, rabbit, histology, infective disease, nervous system disease*

ABSTRACT: In tetanus there are destructive changes in brain tissue supposedly associated with changes in cholinesterase activity. To test this theory and to pinpoint cholinesterase activity changes, the authors

UDC: 616.981.551-092.9-07:616.832-008.931-07

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ACC NR: AP6034039

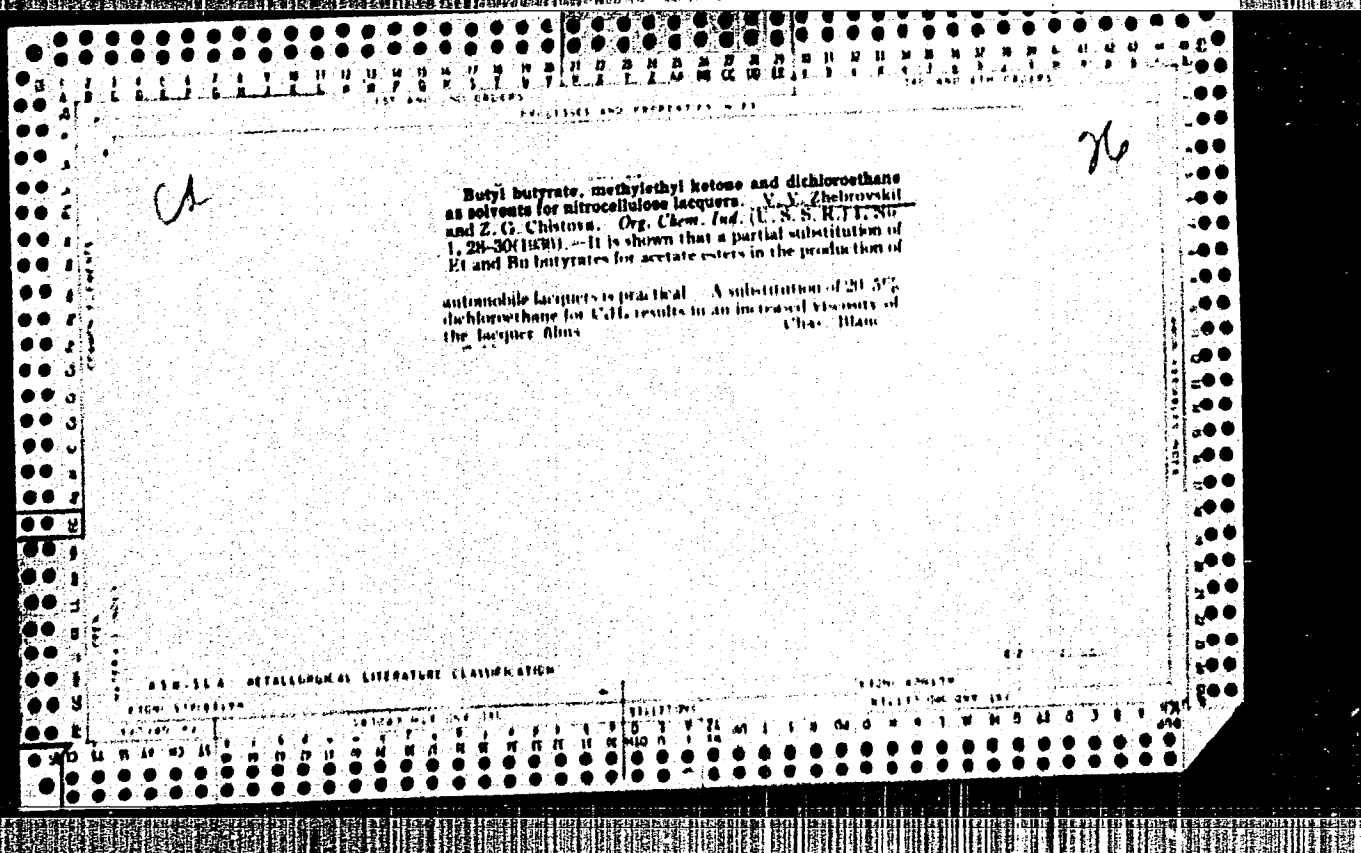
compared results of physiological and histological tests on rabbits infected with tetanus and those not infected. Cholinesterase activity was demonstrated histologically in the medulla oblongata. Activity was higher in the incubation period than in either localized or general tetanus, but lower than that of uninfected rabbits. The enzyme is spread unevenly throughout the cytoplasm. The cells took on atypical forms during the course of the disease. During the incubation period the cholinesterase content lowered as much as 23% but no additional evidence was found to indicate that this decreased activity played a role in the development of the disease, rather whatever mechanism is responsible for inhibiting the hydrolysis of acetylcholine and causes its accumulation in the central nervous system plays a deciding role. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

20

The effect of amine additions of wood oil on some properties of films of insulating lacquers. V. V. Zhelgovskii, G. Ya. Ignatov and M. I. Karavskaya. *Zh. Tekhn. Fiz.* 1935, No. 2, 16-19. The addition of wood oil has almost no effect on insulating ability. Lacquers prepared by the cold process are somewhat better insulators than those treated hot. H. M. Leister



1

26

Properties of oil-asphaltic insulation lacquers. M. Benenson, V. Zhelezovskii, G. Ignatov and B. Yudin. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 1, 485-51 (1936). -- Methods of lab. prepn. and testing of oil-insulation lacquers from mixts. of native bitumens and oils are described. The chem. properties of lacquers obtained with birch and yefilla oils are equal to those prepd. with China wood oil. Bituminous paints obtained with hempseed oil without the addn. of other oils are of inferior quality. Chav. Blaw.

450-55 A DETAILORIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13

18

Glypal resins. V. Zheleznyak and G. Sokolov. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 1, 716-21 (1956).—A discussion, with graphs, of the exptl. results in the prepn. of Glypal resins and lacquers by condensation of phthalic anhydride with abietic acid, glycerol, ethylene glycol and pentaerythritol.
Chas. Blanc

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES																									
<p>26</p> <p>The influence of various oils and alcohols on the properties of alkyd lacquers. A. V. Zhukovskii and G. M. Nikulov. <i>Org. (chem. Ind.)</i> 1937, 1, 4870; cf. <i>C. A.</i> 30, 4029; 31, 1774; <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1937, 1, 4870; cf. <i>C. A.</i> 30, 4029; 31, 1774, 5475. — Investigations of the influence of various oils, which might be considered as substitutes for linseed oil in alkyd lacquers, resulted in the following conclusions: Alkyd lacquers prepolymerized with rapeseed oil and linseed oil showed poorer drying properties at 100° than those prepolymerized with perilla oil, linseed oil or soybean oil. The latter dry normally under the same conditions. Up to 25% of the alkyd lacquers prepolymerized with rapeseed oil in linseed oil can be added to those prepolymerized with linseed oil without impairing drying at 100°. The drying properties of the film increase with increasing degree of polymerization of the alkyds. Increasing the heating temperature to 275° increases the drying properties and makes it possible to obtain alkyds with low acid nos. in a short time. The drying properties increase with increase in mol. wt. of the alkyds. M. G. Moore</p>																									
<p>638.51.4 DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

117 AND 118 (1954) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 119 AND 120 (1954)

36

Preparation of lacquers from wood colloxylin. II. L. E. Aklin and V. V. Zhebrovskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1090-5 (in English 1955) (1954).—The Vasag Co. film prepn. method (cf. C. A. 28, 8438) was used. The films were tested in the Schopper app. (cf. U. S. pat. 1,797,734, C. A. 23, 2885). Lacquer modulus tested from wood nitrocellulose have: a rupture modulus of 317-418 kg./sq. cm., elongation 24-35%, av. thick. of 0.104-1.104 mm., viscosity of 85% soln. 12.5-20 drops/sec., and N₂ content of 9.02-11.48%. Treatment of wood nitrocellulose in an autoclave lowers its viscosity and decreases the strength of the film. The stability of the wood, nitrocellulose (colored and pigmented varieties) films on Fe plates is not lower than that obtained from the cotton linter. The use of wood cellulose as raw material for high-quality nitrolacquer is quite feasible. Exptl. data are tabulated. Ten references.

A. A. Izdgenov

ASB-SEA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11900 11901 11902 11903 11904 11905 11906 11907 11908 11909 11910 11911 11912 11913 11914 11915 11916 11917 11918 11919 11920 11921 11922 11923 11924 11925 11926 11927 11928 11929 11930 11931 11932 11933 11934 11935 11936 11937 11938 11939 11940 11941 11942 11943 11944 11945 11946 11947 11948 11949 11950 11951 11952 11953 11954 11955 11956 11957 11958 11959 11960 11961 11962 11963 11964 11965 11966 11967 11968 11969 11970 11971 11972 11973 11974 11975 11976 11977 11978 11979 11980 11981 11982 11983 11984 11985 11986 11987 11988 11989 11990 11991 11992 11993 11994 11995 11996 11997 11998 11999 12000

ca

Black oil lacquers. B. S. Yudin and V. V. Zhebravskii, Russ. 51,005, Aug. 31, 1937. Asphalt from Salka (Ural) is mixed with 1% Mn linoleate and rosin and is heated with 25% (by wt. of the mixt.) of raw linseed oil to 220-250°. Solvent is added, the mixt. cooled and a further amt. of raw linseed oil added.

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ASTM-BLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13

Ca

Solvents for Glyptal resins. V. V. Zhebravskii and G. M. Sokolov. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 45-48 (1957); cf. *C. A.* 51, 1771. — The solubilities of Glyptal of various degrees of polymerization in crude alc. (contg. 88-90% EtOH) with the addn. of 1 and 2 active org. solvents are tabulated and discussed. Benzene, toluene, dichloroethane and CCl_4 are the most active solvents, making the use of 2-component mixts. possible in the prepn. of Glyptal lacquers. Xylene and cracking benzine can be used in 3-component mixts; contg. 5-15% acetone. The latter mixts., with or without substitution of acetate esters for acetone, are the least toxic solvents. The addn. up to 20% of high-boiling solvents, such as white spirit and turpentine, in the 3-component systems is practicable. Glyptal lacquers resistant to the influence of low temps. result by using an excess of active solvent in the mixt., the amt. of which depends on the polymerization degree of Glyptal. Glyptal is sol. in Et, Bu and Am acetates, acetone, MeCOEt and C_6H_6 without the aid of alc. or other solvents.

Chas. Blane

26

Ca

Synthesis of cresol-Glyptal oil bases and lacquers. A. Dymberg, V. Zhebrovskii and G. Sokolov. *Ing. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 327-31 (1937). Resin is obtained in 100% yield by boiling 14.6:6.6:0.6 cresol (I)-formalin (II)- α -C₁₁H₂₃(CO)₂O (III)-mixts. for 0.5-1 hr., or in 85% yield by heating 14.6:6.6:7.5 I-II-linseed oil fat acid (IV) mixt. at 110° for 1 hr. under reflux and then at 110-70° for 1 hr. without reflux. The former resin yields a flocculent ppt. with linseed oil, while the latter gives rapid-drying lacquers when heated with glycerol (V) and II at 280°, the hardness of the film rising with the degree of polymerization of the resin. Glyptal resins are obtained from 1:2:1 III-IV-V mixts. (200-60°; 3 hrs.), light-colored products being obtained when O₂ is excluded. Quick-drying lacquers are obtained by using mixts. of the above resins as bases. H. C. A.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																													
STANDARD AND OTHER													STANDARD AND OTHER																																																																
<p>20</p> <p>The use of castor oil in oil lacquers and enamels. V. V. Zhelezovskii and G. M. Sokolov. <i>Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 3, 704-7 (1957). A detailed procedure is given for the polymerization of castor oil (I) in the presence of sol. catalysts. The catalysts were prep'd. by treating I in an Al pot at 280-300° with CoO, litharge, minium, pyrolusite, and Zn and Al acetates in quantities sufficient to effect a nearly complete sapon., and continuing the heating to the completion of the reaction (0.5-1.5 hrs.). I was polymerized on treating 1000 g. with 25-50 g. catalyst at 280-300° for 7 hrs. A drying oil with a low acid value can be obtained by polymerization in CO₂ atm. or by esterification of the polymerized oil with glycerol. The polymerized I shows greater drying power and gives films of greater hardness than polymerized linseed oil. It can be used with good results in prep'g. typical oil lacquers and enamels. C. B.</p>																																																																													
ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																																																				

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>60</p> <p>Sadki (Ural) asphaltite, a new raw material for var- nishes. V. Zhelezovskii and B. Yudin. <i>Org. Chem. Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 4, 1847-1848 (1967). Crude Sadki asphaltite becomes fusible and sol. in linseed oil (1:1) on the addn. of rosin and coumarone resins (up to 25%). The film extrn. of crude asphaltite is fusible and sol. in oil. The re- sulting lacquers are comparable in their properties to those obtained from imported gilsonite. Chas. Blanc.</p>		<p>26</p>	
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>FROM SYMBOLS</p>		<p>FROM SYMBOLS</p>	
<p>FROM SYMBOLS</p>		<p>FROM SYMBOLS</p>	

26

117 AND 2ND EPOCHS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Use of mixtures of castor oil with other oils for oil enamels. V. Y. Zhebrovskii and G. M. Sokolov. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, 863-8(1937); cf. C. A. 31, 7874⁹.—1:1 Mixts. of castor oil with a no. of semidrying oils yield, when polymerized in presence of Co catalyst, oils drying within 24 hrs. to yield films harder than linseed-oil films. Hardness decreases in the order: castor oil, Japanese sardine oil, cottonseed oil, rye oil, corn oil. B. C. P. A.

ASPHALT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 2ND EPOCHS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>Ca</p> <p>26</p> <p>Black oil varnishes. B. S. Yudin and V. V. Zhebrovskii, Russ. 54,030, Oct. 31, 1938. Sadka asphalt is fused at 240-300° with rosin and not more than 25% of raw linseed oil in the presence of 5-37% Mn Pb oleate (on the wt. of the film-forming substance). The melt is cooled to about 180-200°, treated with a solvent, cooled and more linseed oil added.</p>									
<p>ASB-54 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									

ZHEBROVSKII, V.V.

Preparation of oil and alkyd lacquers with the condensation product of *p*-tert-butylphenol and formaldehyde. A. Ya. Drinberg, V. V. Zhebrovskii and G. M. Sokolov, Org. Chem. Rev. (U. S. S. R.), 5, 513-6 (1938).—In the preliminary communication a no. of expts. in prepg. and testing of alkyd and alkyd-*p*-tert-butylphenol-CH₂O resins and their solns. in oil are described. The best results are reported when 5 g. of *p*-tert-butylphenol-CH₂O resin, m. 85°, 6 g. CH₂(CO₂O), 20 g. linseed oil fatty acids and 5 g. of 85% glycerol is heated at 20 mm. pressure and 240° for 3 hrs. and 20 g. of the reaction product is polymerized with 10 g. of raw linseed oil at 280° and reduced pressure for 2 hrs. The product dissolved in oil or turpentine gives durable and quick-drying lacquers. Chaz. Blanc

26

(5)

Varshak V. V. Zheludskii and G. M. Nishchay. Russ.
 M. 1950, May 31, 1950. "Frying in semidrying oil is heated
 to 200-250° in the presence of not over 1% of metal in the
 form of an oil-sol. metal salt."

ASTM-SL-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

27

Separation of saturated acids from vegetable oils by freezing. A. Ya. Drinberg and V. V. Zhelezovskii. Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 6, 827(1938).—Free acids are sepd. from cottonseed, sunflower and soybean oils by freezing at -20° to -28° for 1.5-24 hrs. The mixed acids are then dissolved in naphtha and chilled at -20° to sepd. of solid (mtd.) acids and liquid (unmtd.) acids. The solid fraction can be used in soap making and the liquid fraction in the production of alkyd lacquers. The work is being continued.

Chas. Blanc

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER 421127 ON 549 131

The image shows a microfiche card with a grid of circular holes along its edges. The card contains a document page with a large rectangular frame. Inside the frame, there is a handwritten "CA" in the top left corner and a handwritten "26" in the top right corner. The main body of the document contains a paragraph of text describing the application of tall oil for the production of alkyd resins and varnishes. The text mentions authors Y. V. Zhebrovskii and V. I. Tarashko, a journal reference (Byull. Odesk. Obshch. Estestvoispyt., 1940, No. 7), and a classification code (C. A. 33, 48KP). It also describes the process of producing alkyd varnishes from tall oil distillate and superheated steam, and mentions the use of linseed and sunflower seed oils. The author's name, W. R. Henn, is written at the end of the paragraph. Below the main text area, there is a section titled "METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION" which includes a table with columns for various classification codes. The card itself has a header with the text "1ST AND 2ND CODES" and "PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX".

CLASSIFICATION		SUBJECT		AUTHOR		TITLE		SOURCE		REMARKS	
CA											
<p>Glyptalic resins with maleic and sebacic acids. V. V. Zhelezovskii and E. Ya. Kulinenkova. <i>Dok. Chem. Ind.</i> (1955, S. R.) 7, 321-4(1940). Glyptalic resins were prepd. contg. maleic acid, sebacic acid, fat acids of linseed oil, ethylene glycol or glycerol. Resins contg. maleic acid and ethylene glycol can be prepd. with wide limits of fat acids/maleic anhydride. If glycerol is used instead of the ethylene glycol the range of fat acids/maleic anhydride is narrowed. Lacquer prepd. from maleic resins (ethylene glycol or glycerol) form films at 20 and 50°. Films of resins contg. ethylene glycol have a greater hardness and higher resistance to steam than those contg. glycerol. In prepd. resins with sebacic acid the proportions of sebacic acid and the fat acids can be varied within wide limits. These resins have a rather dark color when prepd. under ordinary conditions. They form films which dry at 20 and 50°.</p> <p>B. Z. Kainich</p>											
<p>ASB-SLG METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>											
<p>FROM SYNDICATE</p>											

10

CA

Glycerol polyester of maleic acid. I. A. Ya. Drinberg
and V. V. Zhukovskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.)
19, 1782-7 (in French, 1448) (1946). Mixts. of 2 mols.
glycerol and 3 mols. maleic anhydride were refluxed in an
oil bath at 240°, 250° and 250° for 30-60, 30 and 15 min.,
resp. The yield of ester (mol. wt. 710-822, acid no. 206.0,
213.6, sapon. no. 715-715, HO no. 307.9-308.3) was
93.7-94%. Gel formation during esterification was ob-
served after 60, 30 and 15 min. of heating, resp. The
glycerol polyester of maleic acid continued to polymerize
(upon standing), probably under the influence of light and
O₂. The esterification reaction with equiv. mol. amts. of
the reagents at 200° in a N stream proceeded with the
formation of acrole esters, and, probably, the α-HO group
of glycerol did not react at all during the 1st stage of the
reaction. The ester had mol. wt. (different fractions)
237-512, acid no. 377-183, sapon. no. 731-695. The fol-
lowing structural formulas were proposed for the ester
prepd. with the 2:3 ratio of the reagents, HO.CCH.
CHCO[OCH₂CH(OH)CH₂O.CCH₂CHCO]_nOH; for the
ester prepd. from equiv. mol. amts. of the reagents, HO.
[O.CCH₂CHCO.OCH₂CH(OH)CH₂O]_nH; and finally for
that prepd. from 1.5 mols. glycerol and 1 mol. maleic
acid, HOCH₂CH[O(CCH₂CHCO)]_aCHCOCH₂CH(OH).
CH₂]all, where n is the no. of structural units. The
esters with n equal to 1-7 were sepl. in the expts.

A. A. Bulgouy.

ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ENTRY SYMBOL (NUMBER AND DATE)

LIBRARY OF THE U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064630005-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064630005-5"

ZHEBROVSKIY, V. V.

USSR/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 40 - 16/27

Authors : Shostakovskiy, M. F., Zhebrovskiy, V. V., and Medvedyanovskaya, M. A.

Title : Investigation of reactions of some substituted ethylene compounds. Part 3. - Reaction of trivinyl ether with 1,2-epoxybutylene glycol

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 4, 663 - 666, July - August 1954

Abstract : The reaction process, in the case when both components (trivinylglycerin ether - ethylene- and 1,2-epoxybutylene glycol) are polyfunctional compounds was investigated. The reaction of trivinyl ether with 1,2-epoxybutylene glycol was found to be of great interest. The reaction of trivinyl ether with 1,2-epoxybutylene glycol, which has the same number of functional groups, leads to the formation of the monomer. The reaction is explained by the formation of a cyclic intermediate. 6 USSR; 1 USA and 1 Germany.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : May 20, 1953

USSR/ Chemistry - Inorganic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. No. - 22/26

Authors 1

Title 1

Periodical 1

Abstract 1

Date 1/1 January 1976

ZHEROVSKIY, V.V.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 22/26

Authors

Title

Periodical

Abstract

Izv. Vses. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1954, No. 1, p. 100.
The reaction of trivinylglycerin ether with monoatomic alcohols was investigated by utilizing the glycerin ether in the role of a polyfunctional vinyl ether.

Submitted

January 13, 1954

ZHERAVSKIY V V

✓ 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2622. 2623. 2624. 2625.

Zhebroyevskiy, V. V.

AID P - 3931

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 14/19

Authors : Shostakovskiy, M. F., V. V. Zhebroyevskiy, and B. A. Aronov

Title : Copolymerization of vinyl butyl ether with vinyl chloride

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 10, 1123-27, 1955

Abstract : The copolymerization of vinyl butyl ether and vinyl isobutyl ether with vinyl chloride was carried out in a water emulsion in an autoclave in the presence of ammonium persulfate at 30 and 50°C. Four tables, 6 references, 5 Russian (1949-53).

Institution : None

Submitted : F 17, 1954

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064630005-5"

AUTHORS: Rozenfel'd, I. L., Rubinshteyn, F. I. SOV/62-58-6-4/37
~~Zhebrovskiy, V. V.~~

TITLE: On the Passivating Properties of Pigments (O passiviruyushchikh svoystvakh pigmentov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 679 - 683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors first deal with the problem of protecting metals from corrosion, especially by the electro-chemical method. The process of metal passivation by means of pigments has hitherto hardly been investigated at all. The authors studied the passivating properties of chromatic pigments. The irreversible electrode potential of steel in the thin layers of the aqueous extractions of pigments is shifted by 200-300 mV in the positive direction and begins to become stable. The potential of steel depends to a high degree on the nature of the pigment. According to their passivating properties chromatic pigments may be classified in the following order: Mixed barium-potassium chromate (technical) - mixed barium-potassium chromate (chemically pure) - strontium-chromate - zinc chromate. It was shown that the sharp contrast

Card 1/2

On the Passivating Properties of Pigments

SOV/62-58-6-4/37

with respect to the passivating properties of pigments is due to the difference in solubility of the passivating part of the pigments. The concentration of CrO_3 in aqueous extractions of chromate is considerably stronger than in those of strontium- and zinc chromate (10-13 g/l instead of 0,5 g/l). There are 4 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy proyektyny institut (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR, and State Institute of Research and Planning .)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1957

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Metals--Passivation | 2. Metals--Corrosion prevention |
| 3. Pigments--Properties | 4. Chromates--Properties |

Card 2/2

5(3, 4)

SOV/63-4-3-7/31

AUTHORS: Zhebrovskiy, V.V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Livshits, Kh.M.

TITLE: Water-Emulsion Paints Based on Synthetic Latexes

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,
pp 333-338 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Water-emulsion latex paints are very resistant and have a nice appearance. In the USSR only polyvinylacetate paints are produced. The latexes are produced by polymerization or copolymerization of various monomers in water emulsion. The properties of the films depend on those of the initial materials. Polymers with high molecular weight form coatings with high mechanical and alkali resistance. Synthetic latexes with particles of $0.2 - 10 \mu$ hold an intermediate position between colloidal sols and suspensions. Emulsion systems are very sensitive to the pH of the medium. Divinylstyrene mixtures are polymerized at a high pH value, vinyl polymers at a low value. The presence of electrolytes affects the water-resistance of the films. Polystyrene latexes are used for atmosphere-resistant coatings. Emulsifiers, which are surface-active substances, are very important for obtaining high-quality coatings. Protective colloids prevent the latexes from coagulation. These colloids are carboxy-

Card 1/3

Water-Emulsion Paints on the Base of Synthetic Latexes

SOV/63-4-3-7/31

methylcellulose, starch, ammonium caseinate, etc. The size of the colloidal particles determines the stability and the thixotropic properties of the latex. High temperature reduces the protective properties of the colloid. The pigment dispersion must be well deflocculated and stabilized. Fillers improve the water-resistance and the adhesion of latex paints. Talc, mica and spar are used for this purpose. The relation between the volume of the pigment and the volume of the binding material is very important for determining the properties of the coating. The consistency of the latex paint should be high to avoid precipitation during storing and flowing down from painted surfaces. The mixing of the pigment dispersion and the latex is carried out by various mixers. Divinylstyrene paints are very resistant to alkali, washing, etc, but age rapidly. The drawback of polyvinylacetate paints is their low water-resistance. The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni Lebedev) has developed methods for preparing divinylstyrene latexes. Paints are developed by the Kafedra lakov i krasok Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensovet (Chair of Varnishes and Paints of the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) and by the Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut GIPI-4 (State Research and Designing Institute GIPI-4). Research in the field

Card 2/3

Water-Emulsion Paints on the Base of Synthetic Latexes

SOV/63-4-3-7/31

of polyvinylacetate paints is carried out by the Laboratory of the Leningradskiy lakokrasochnyy zavod imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (Leningrad Varnish and Paint Plant imeni D.I. Mendeleyev). The production of these paints is insufficient and should be increased considerably. There are 33 non-Soviet references.

Card 3/3

L 40320-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6019448 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/003/0037/0038

AUTHOR: Khomat, I.; Balakirev, A. A.; Zhebrovskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some properties of coatings with epoxy and urethane resins

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1966, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: ~~coating~~, enamel coating, polyurethane, ^{resin} ~~polyurethane~~ ^{specialized} coating, ~~resin~~, epoxy resin, elasticity, hardness

ABSTRACT: A comparative study has been made of some properties of enamel coatings made with E-33, E-41, and E-10 epoxy resins against polyurethane coating with a UR-930 varnish base. It has been established that coatings made with E-10 resin were more resistant to dichloroethane. Enamel coatings with E-33 and E-41 resin base were found to have lower vapor permeability than polyurethane coatings. All coatings tested have shown a good metal-adhesion property. The enamel coating with an E-10 resin base was found to have a high degree of hardness but lower

Card 1/2

L 40320-66

ACC NR: AP6019448

elasticity as compared to other coatings. The E-33 resin-base coating has shown a higher degree of hardness combined with high elasticity. Tests with laboratory-type artificial-weather apparatus on naturally drying epoxy-urethane coatings have shown high resistance under test conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: none/

Card

2/2 MLP

ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LISOVSKAYA, N.M.; PARKHOMOVSKAYA, A.D.

Lacquers with a base of epoxy resins modified by phenol-
formaldehyde resins. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:2-4 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LOSEVA, N.S.; Prinnali uchastiye:
REMIZOVA, K.A.; DLOGACH, L.I.; MURASHEVA, R.A.; PASHCHENKO, M.K.;
MARTYUSHOV, B.I.; STORCHAY, Ye.I.

Lacquer and paint coatings withstanding very low temperatures. Lakokras.
mat. 1 ikh prim. no.2:6-9 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Protective coatings—Testing) (Polymers)

ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.

The UR-231 epoxy-uretan lacquer. Lakokras.mat.1 ikh prim. no.5:
80 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Epoxy compounds) (Lacquer and lacquering)

ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; KOTOVA, M.A.; NOVOZHILOVA, V.I.

Paint materials based on modified epoxide resins. Report No.2:

Coatings based on epoxy resins modified by diisocyanates.

Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:3-8 '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Protective coatings) (Epoxy resins)

ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; SHENDEROVICH, L.I.

Lacquers and paints from modified epoxy resins. Report No.1.
Preparation of epoxy esters from epoxy resins and fatty acids of
vegetable oils. Lakokras. mat. 1 ikh prim. no.5:11-15 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Protective coatings) (Paint materials)

ROZENFIL'D, I.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, F.I.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.

Passivating properties of chromate pigments in lacquer paint coatings.
Lakokras.mat. 1 ikh.prim. no.2:6-16 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Protective coatings) (Pigments)
(Chromate)

PEYZNER, A.B.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; PERMOR, N.A.; ROZENGARDT, Ye.V.; ZHEBROVSKIY,
V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; DRINBERG, A.Ya. [deceased]; KOBETSKAYA, V.M.;
USITINOVA, O.N.

Synthesis of styrene-butadiene latexes and the production of
paints derived from them. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:7-12
'61.

(Paint)

(Butadiene)

(MIRA 14:4)

S/123/61/000/003/009/023
A004/A104

AUTHORS: Zhebrovskiy, V. V., and Rubinshteyn, F. I.

TITLE: Developing a system of anticorrosion coatings for the protection of metals under tropical conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 78, abstract 3B730. ("Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye", no. 3, 1960, 25-31)

TEXT: It is pointed out that binders for varnish and paint coatings being used under tropical conditions should possess a high waterproofness, hardness, insignificant swelling capacity, good elasticity, low coefficient of thermal expansion and resistance to mold fungi. Film-forming materials meeting these requirements are epoxy, polyurethane, phenolformaldehyde and polyester resins as well as poly esters of acrylic acids. Alkyd resins modified with castor oil proved particularly resistant to tropical climate. They are employed in combination with cyclic caoutchouc and also with nitrocellulose. Phenolformaldehyde resins are characterized by their high moisture resistance. In a humid atmosphere enamels on the base of butylmetacrylic copolymers on an epoxy primer are to be

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Developing a system of anticorrosion ...

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recommended. The pigments should possess a minimum photochemical activity. Such pigments are TiO_2 of rutile form, and Pb and Mg titanates. The author describes methods of testing varnish and paint materials under imitated tropical conditions. Tests were carried out with primers on the base of epoxy and phenolic fat resins, coating enamels on the base of polyacrylates, copolymer of vinyl chloride with vinylidene chloride and other materials. The author points out the high luster and beautiful appearance of the $\Pi X B-715$ (PKhV-715) perchlorovinyl enamel and the AC-72 (AS-72) butylmetacrylate enamel made of dry rolled pastes, and also the good protective properties of the new $\Phi \Pi -74$ (EP-74T) epoxy-melamine resin. It was established that the best fungicide effect is obtained with mercury preparations and pentachlorobenzene at drying temperatures not exceeding $100-110^\circ C$. The $\Phi \Pi -1$ (FP-1) and $\Phi \Pi -2$ (FP-2) fungicide wax pastes have been developed.

D. Yakubovich

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ROZENFELD, I.L.; RUBINSHTYN, F.I.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.

Passivating properties of chromate pigments. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33
no.6:1292-1300 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Pigments)

(Chromates)

KONVALOV, Petr Gordeyevich; ZHEBROVSKIY, Vatslav Vatslavovich;
SHNEYDEROVA, Vera Vladimirovna; SOROKIN, M.F., retsenzents;
LYALYUSHKO, K.A., retsenzents; YAKUBOVICH, S.V., retsenzents;
ROGOVIN, Z.A., retsenzents; SOKOLOVA, N.A., red.

[Laboratory work on the chemistry of film-forming substances
and on the technology of coatings and paints] Laboratornyi
praktikum po khimii plenkoobrazuiushchikh i po tekhnologii
lakov i krasok. Iaroslavl', Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 202 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

POLAND/Farm Animals - Swine.

Q-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2606

Author : Z. Zhebrovski

Inst : -

Title : How to Obtain Two Litters per Year from a Sow.

Orig Pub : Plon. 1957, No 7, 12 (Poland)

Abstract : Describes the case of 20 sows of the Pulavskaya breed, which during one year produced two litters with an average of 10-11 pigs per litter. The pigs were born in February-March and in August-September. The author states that the essential condition for success in this case is high grade feed for the sows, especially during the suckling period.

Card 1/1

Zhebrovski, I. Ie.

Nomograms for heat-engineering calculations in work with a hot asphalt-concrete mix. Avt. dor. 26 no.2:20-21 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Asphalt concrete—Thermal properties)

ZHEBRYAKOV, Aleksandr, chempion strany

My model. Kryl.rod. 14, no.3:24-25 Mr '63.
(Airplanes—Models)

(MIRA 16:4)

SVIRSKIY, L.D.; ZHEBOMOV, V.I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Spectral method for the quantitative determination of iron in vein
quartzes. Trudy KhPI 31 no.1:147-151 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Iron) (Quartz) (Spectrochemistry)

ZHECHEV, M

ZHECHEV, M. New method of formation of 9-alkylacridine-N-halogenated alkylates.
p. 281 VOL. 3 1955 IZVESTILA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

SPASOV, A1.; ZHECHEV, M.

On the preparation of the N-acylated derivatives of the Ag-substituted
dihydrophenarsazines. Godishnik khim 54 no.3:241-252 1959/60
(pub. '61) (EEAI 10:9)

(Nitrogen) (Arsenic) (Phenarsazine)
(Acylation)

ZHECHEV, P: BAIRACTARSKI, I.

"Estuary for Irrigation," p. 25,
(KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 10, No. 2, Feb. 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

ZHECHEV, P. ; CURDEV, B.

Organization and paying for labor in irrigation farming. p. 13.

Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955
KOOPELATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 1 Jan. 1956

ZHECHEV, P. ; NIKOLOV, S.

Measuring the water in canals. p. 29.

Vol. 10, no. 6 , June 1955
KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 1 Jan. 1956

ZHECHEV, P.

Gruev, Ts. Planting rice in the Karaboaz lowland. p. 18.
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofyia, Vol. 11, no. 3, Mar, 1956.

80: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAK), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

ZHECHEV, P.

Mincheva, I. Observations on growth of cotton on the cooperative farm in the village of Vodolai, Turnovo District, during 1955. p. 21.
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SJ: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

ZHECHEV, P.

Agrotekhnika na napoiavanite selskostopanski kulturǎ. Sofia, Zemizdat, 1957.

183 p. (Agrotechny of watered agricultural crops)

BA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

ZHECHEV, P.

Mechanization of the agricultural work in the irrigated fields.

P. 7, (Mashinizirano Zemedelie) Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEA1) Vol. 6, No.11 November 1957

ZHECHEV, P.

Possibility for increasing the forage production in the watered regions. p. 22.
(Kooperativno Zemedelie, Vol. (12) no. 3, Mar. 1957. Sofia, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

ZHECHEV, Pavel, agr.; SARKIZOV, Magardich, agr.; GEORGIEV, Doko, agr.

Rotation and condensation of crops in irrigation areas.
Khidrotekh 1 melior 9 no.1:28-29 '64.

ZHECHEV, Pavel

Companion cropping in irrigated soils. Zemledelie 26 no.8:93-94
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii, Bolgariya.

ZHECHEVA, V.

DOCUMENT :
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : *RZKhim.*, No. 20 1959, No. 71854

AUTHOR : Zhecheva, V.; Bolov, G.

INST. :

TITLE : The Method of Carbon Monoxide Determination
According to GSS 1749-54.

ORIG. PUB. : *Ratsionalizatsiya* (Bulg.), 1958, 8, No 12,
37-40

ABSTRACT : Description of a method for determining CO
(proposed in the Bulgarian Governmental Standard -- GSS
1749-54), which is based on the reaction of oxidation of
CO to CO₂ ($5CO + 1.5O_2 = 5CO_2 + 1.5H_2O$) at 140-150° with subse-
quent absorption of CO₂ in Ba(OH)₂ solution. A formula is
given for calculating the CO-concentration in air. The
maximum permissible concentration of CO in the air of
work areas, according to BSS, is 0.3 mg/liter. With a con-
centration of 0.05 mg CO/liter, work may be performed for
≤ 1 hour, with 0.1 mg/liter -- for 30 minutes, with
0.2 mg/liter -- for 15-20 minutes. -- T. Brzhevskaia.

CARD: